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## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist.  
**LETTER FROM MR. PARKER.**

Clermont, January 7, 1841.

DR. BAILEY.—I have been somewhat diverted  
of late, on revisiting the vicinity of Bethel,  
where I had formerly delivered a number of  
lectures, to hear that the people were getting to  
be Parker-Abolitionists, instead of Modern  
Abolitionists. With the latter term they had as-  
sumed such erroneous ideas, that when the  
term was presented they supposed it peculiar to  
themselves. Well, thought I, it is not impossible  
that they may yet get to be Birney-Abolitionists  
upon the same principle; and finally, though  
now they "see men as trees walking," they will  
be so far restored to sight as to see "every man  
distinctly." I said in a former communication,  
that I had met with respectful treatment in every  
place this is true, yet some hard things have  
been said of me. For instance, one woman wished  
"that I were roasted," and she had my fat to  
grease her shoes." She will never be roasted  
for her delicacy. On the extreme eastern border  
of the county, some distant rumblings  
of mobocracy were heard previous to a lecture; one  
friend suggested the propriety of staying away.  
I remarked to him that my friends need not in-  
volve themselves in any risk on my account—  
that I was never afraid to do my duty, and ap-  
prehended no danger, the meeting was peace-  
able. On one occasion, at an election precinct,  
near Williamburgh, the voters requested me to  
give them a strong speech on abolition; there  
being no stump handy, we assembled under a  
beech tree. During my address a drunken fel-  
low who had been trying several hours to  
provoke a fight with his opponents in politics, kept  
pulling my clothes and trying to interrupt me  
with his nonsensical vociferations. The rest of  
the company were very decent. Such small  
matters can hardly be called persecution; words  
are but air and tongues but clay." I have had  
the pleasure of brother Barber's company,  
whose devotion to the good cause deserves the  
highest commendation. We lectured together  
last Tuesday evening at Bethel; he is now on  
his way through Felicity, Red Oak, Hillsboro-  
ugh to Columbus.

In direct contrast with the above mentioned  
female, I have met with many noble hearted wo-  
men, who sympathize with the downtrodden  
slave. One of these the other evening, at the  
close of my address exclaimed, "I have hitherto  
held my peace on this subject, but I intend to  
do so no longer." Only two villages in the county  
have refused my application to lecture.  
The names will be withheld for the present, in  
hopes they will repent and do better here-  
after.

I am, as usual, the slave's friend,

DANIEL PARKER.

For the Philanthropist.

DR. BAILEY.—The following sketch of "African  
Character," derives its principal value as  
well from the source whence it emanated and the  
time of its appearance, as from some of the  
facts, I think not generally known, which it  
contains. It was copied from the *Saturday  
Evening Post* into the *Casket* for August, 1835,  
a time of great public excitement in relation to  
the anti-slavery movement. I copy it from the  
later publication for the Philanthropist, where I  
should be glad to see it placed, if it possesses,  
in the mind of the Editor, sufficient merit to  
justify its insertion. W. H.

## AFRICAN CHARACTER.

Africa, that once highly favored country—the  
seat of learning and the abode of science; that  
nation which once stood proudly pre-eminent  
in the scale of civilization, hath fallen; she whose  
glory once filled the world; who was but yester-  
day Queen of the earth, can now find "none  
so poor to do her reverence." We who enjoy  
the advantages of superior education, look down  
upon her children with prejudice and disdain,  
and regard and treat them as an inferior race of  
beings. But though despised and persecuted  
abroad, and in their native land enveloped in the  
gloom of superstition and ignorance,—yet we  
shall discover, upon examination, much that is  
admirable in their character; we shall find among  
them talented men who have burst through the  
strong barrier of prejudice and forced from their  
self-constituted superiors, the unwilling tribute  
of praise.

To judge correctly of the national character  
of the Africans, we should not view them as they  
exist in those countries where they are denied  
the natural rights of man, nor should we seek  
the shores of Africa and take as a specimen the  
present condition of those tribes who have been  
contaminated and degraded by their inter-  
course with the slave-trader; but we must take  
them as they exist in their native land in their  
original simplicity of character, unacquainted  
with the virtues and vices attendant on civiliza-  
tion. We must view them as they are found in  
lands where the aristocracy of the skin is not  
acknowledged by the laws: we must notice the  
individual character, wherever found, of those  
who in despite of the almost insurmountable  
obstacles that have opposed their progress, have  
triumphed over all difficulties, and given evidence  
to the world of the existence of those talents,  
which for want of proper cultivation, have so  
long lain dormant.

The travellers who have visited Interior Africa,  
represent the natives to be amiable in their  
dispositions, kind in their manners, and some-  
times indolent in their habits; they are grateful

for the most trifling favors, and by no means of  
a revengeful disposition: they appear anxious to  
gain information and desirous of improvement,  
treating with kindness and hospitality those who  
visit them.

Such then is the African character; or such  
at least is it represented to be; and that we may  
the more fully perceive the great difference  
which they exhibit under different circum-  
stances, I shall give a brief sketch of the Hot-  
tentot nation.

The history of this interesting and much in-  
jured people is full of instruction: we there  
view the African as lord of the soil, moderate in  
his wants, contented in his disposition, cheerful  
and happy. We afterwards see him reduced to a  
degraded state of servitude, his disposition to-  
tally changed, and scarce a single trait of his  
former character remaining: but when the  
bonds of servitude are broken, we find him "a  
new made man," his mind enlightened by civiliza-  
tion, the degradation which once laid him to the  
earth removed, and the debased and ignorant  
slave becomes in a short time a virtuous and  
enlightened freeman.

When the Dutch invaded South Africa, they  
found a numerous people, who were divided into  
tribes, and governed by chiefs, after the manner  
of the aborigines of this country; they lived in  
a climate mild and serene, their wants were  
moderate and easily supplied; their riches con-  
sisted principally in flocks and herds, which  
being in continual danger from the depredations  
of wild beasts, required the constant and vigilant  
attention of their owners, and this circum-  
stance rendered them expert and daring hunters.

They have been represented by historians to  
be the lowest in the scale of African character,  
and though ignorant and indolent, we find that  
their invaders bear testimony to the bravery of  
this people and the patriotism of the nation; but  
being compelled to yield to the superior power  
and knowledge of the Dutch, their country be-  
came the spoil of the invaders, and those who  
preferred the possession of their independence to  
that of their native soil, retreated to the moun-  
tainous districts of the North, from whence they  
made frequent incursions upon the Colonists. This  
portion of the nation is known by the name of  
Bushman or Bushmen. Owing to the wander-  
ing life which they lead, and their constant war-  
fare with the colonists, agricultural pursuits are  
almost unknown to them, they have recourse for  
subsistence to roots, serpents, lizards and in-  
sects: holding the colonists in the greatest ab-  
horrence. The attempts to induce them to be-  
come more civilized, have as yet proved futile.

Those who remained upon their native soil,  
became in the course of time the slaves of the  
Dutch; forcibly stripped of their possessions,  
and themselves treated with a cruelty and bar-  
barity worthy the Spanish Inquisition, without  
any ray of hope to cheer them. Could we ex-  
pect that they should be otherwise than brutal,  
savage and degraded?

A traveller, speaking of the character of this  
people, says: "A deep gloom constantly over-  
spreads the features of the Hottentot. The  
muscles of his face are rarely seen to relax into  
a smile. Low as they are really sunk in the  
scale of humanity, their character has been much  
traded and misrepresented. It is true there  
are not many prepossessing features in the  
appearance of the Hottentot, but many good and  
amiable qualities have been obscured by the  
false and ridiculous accounts with which the  
world has been abused. They are a mild, quiet  
and timid people; perfectly hard-hearted, honest  
and faithful; though extremely phlegmatic, they  
are, nevertheless, kind and affectionate to each  
other, and by no means incapable of strong at-  
tachments. A Hottentot will, at any time, share  
his last morsel with a companion.—They seldom  
quarrel among themselves, or use provoking  
language. They are by no means deficient in  
talent, but they have little motive to bring it  
into action."

Cape Colony was taken by the British in  
1806, but we find that although the country had  
changed owners, the same inhabitants and the  
same customs remained; the condition of the  
Hottentots was but little, if any, better under  
the English, until about the year 1822 or 23,  
when a missionary station was then established,  
and although the advantages they possessed were  
but few, yet under the protection of the mis-  
sionaries, they rose rapidly in the scale of civiliza-  
tion. "In 1824 there were nearly 2000  
Hottentots on the books of the Missionary In-  
stitution. They had acquired about 2000 head  
of cattle, 177 horses, 244 head of sheep and  
goats, and 60 wagons; the latter article is ex-  
pensive and valuable in South Africa. Three  
hundred children attended the Sunday school,  
and there were sixty communicants. Few sheep  
skin coverings ("the original dress of the na-  
tives") were to be seen on the premises; nearly  
all the men were dressed in English broad cloth,  
and the women in English chintzes. They com-  
peted successfully with the English and Dutch  
farmers for the conveyance of government  
stores from Angola Bay to Graham's Town,  
and during the year expended nearly 20,000  
rix dollars in the purchase of British manufac-  
tures; they had likewise contributed 500 rix  
dollars to the Missionary Society, chiefly by  
small weekly contributions."

When the great question of emancipation was  
brought before the British people, the lamenta-  
ble situation of the Hottentot was not over-looked.  
The pulpit, the press and the people were all  
enlisted in their behalf; and in July, 1834, 30,000  
Hottentot slaves were changed into 30,000  
freemen, and admitted to all the privileges en-  
joyed by the white colonists. What was the  
consequence—did they rise on their masters and  
murder them? No! Did they destroy their  
work and become vagrants in the land? No!  
Did anarchy ensue? No! Did morality and  
religion suffer? No! What then were the re-  
sults? All went on peaceably, their labors were  
performed, the laws were respected and fulfilled,  
and they have ever since been improving in  
morality, religion and industry, and the colony  
is now advancing with rapid strides to happi-  
ness and prosperity. M. C. S.

Who is Wise?—I asked the statesman, Who is  
wise? He replied, the man who best understands  
the fundamental principles of civil government.

The man of the sword responds, he is wise who  
can vanquish an army more powerful than his own.  
The miser thought that every one knew, that the  
wise man is he who gets much and spends nothing.

## CONVENTION OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

The last Flag of the Union contains a tem-  
perate and well considered article in support of  
this recommendation in the executive message.  
Its design is to demonstrate from undeniable  
facts that some such measure has become "mat-  
ter of imperative necessity," to avert from the  
people of these States impending evils rapidly  
pressing on to an inevitable catastrophe. The  
argument is addressed to ALL PARTIES in the  
South, and the Whigs of Alabama are invoked  
in a special manner to lay aside their prejudices  
against Mr. Van Buren, and their partialities in  
favor of Gen. Harrison, and in the spirit of a  
pure patriotism, to unite with the Democratic  
majority, and show to the enemies of our peace  
and rights that, on this subject, we are ONE PEOP-  
LE, acknowledging no law but the constitution,  
and holding those who lay guilty hands upon  
it as enemies to be resisted, if necessary, with  
force.

Three years ago this appeal would have been  
responded to by the unanimous voice of the  
South. Then fanaticism had not allied itself to  
politics, exciting the warm rebukes of one party  
on account of that alliance, and the indignant  
denials of the other that it existed. Now we  
are a divided people, not upon the question of  
"war to the knife," against real aggression, but  
upon the subject of our true position in regard  
to the dangers of aggression. The Southern  
Whig press stoutly deny that there is or has  
been any design for political action against South-  
ern rights; while we maintain the contrary, and  
point to a mass of recorded facts, and to events  
hourly passing before our eyes in support of our  
opinion.

Can the two parties agree to meet this ques-  
tion, to look the danger honestly in the face, and  
to take measures for the common good, no mat-  
ter upon whom censure may fall for past errors?  
In this both the object and the difficulty are at-  
tained, for the very arguments which we offer in  
support of the necessity of Union, are those  
which will tend to excite afresh the "prejudices  
we wish to allay, and thus frustrate the de-  
sign we would promote."

It is in this spirit that the Flag of the Union  
undertakes to prove its position. We copy two  
or three of its arguments, and invite all men  
with Southern hearts in their breasts to give  
them a careful perusal, and to weigh them with  
candor and dispassion. We expect to be as-  
sailed for doing what we consider our duty upon  
this subject, by zealous partisans, but we trust  
that the people will take nothing for granted  
upon so vital a question, but will make up their  
own mind after mature and serious deliberation.

We offer it then as our first argument, that  
Gen. Harrison has been elected to the Presi-  
dency over Mr. Van Buren, on account of his  
known or supposed opposition to the institu-  
tion of domestic slavery as it exists in the South-  
ern States of this Union; and that this has been  
effected by the union of the Whigs with the  
Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding states.

We cannot look upon any other question as hav-  
ing influenced and determined this election,  
since we have examined the official returns, and  
seen that the whole Abolition strength of the  
non-slaveholding states has been given to the  
support of General Harrison. In the State of  
New York, out of a poll of over four hundred  
and thirty-eight thousand votes, the Abolition  
ticket received only 2462. In Pennsylvania,  
in a popular vote of upwards of two hundred  
and eighty-eight thousand, the abolitionists  
polled 343. And in Ohio, where the aggregate  
vote exceeded two hundred and seventy-three  
thousand, their separated poll only numbered  
892. In Maine, also, out of ninety-three thou-  
sand, they polled 194 only, for their exclusive  
ticket. It will not be contended by any one  
that this small handful of abolition votes com-  
prises the whole political strength of that party.  
Their aggregate amount, 3892, scarcely exceeds  
the number of the signers to some of the peti-  
tions they have presented to Congress; and is  
far below the admitted number of thorough going  
abolitionists in some of the smaller of the North-  
ern states—in Vermont, for instance, where, by  
the complete union of the Whigs and Abolition-  
ists, the Harrison majority has been swelled to  
fifteen thousand; and has thus won for that hot-  
bed of abolitionism the distinction of being the  
flag of the Union.

In support of the position that it was the ab-  
olition vote that supported General Harrison in  
the Northern States, the following electioneer-  
ing handbill is copied, which was sent to the  
editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, by a gentle-  
man from Boston, with the accompanying note.

He thus states his object in sending this hand-  
bill to the South.

"It is in this view that I send you the hand-  
bill, that you may see with your own eyes the  
ground taken by the Whig party in this State,  
and how soon the flimsy mask of hypocrisy is  
dropped when it can no longer injure their cause  
in the South. The Democracy of the North  
look to the future with fear and apprehension.  
We have warned you of the interference of the  
Abolitionists with your dearest rights, and of  
the intimate union between them and the North-  
ern Whig party; but you have turned a deaf  
ear to our warnings, and have replied that we  
made the accusation only to produce party feel-  
ing in the South favorable to our cause. The  
contest is now over for weal or for woe, and the  
warning voice may find listeners among those  
who so lately turned a deaf ear to its note;

"To the colored inhabitants of Boston.

"Fellow-citizens: You are this day called  
upon to vote for a President of this, our com-  
mon country.

"Two candidates are offered—choose then  
which is the friend of your race.

"MARTIN VAN BUREN—Who has re-  
fused to listen to your petitions—who is endea-  
voring to send back to slavery the captives of  
the Amistad; who is called the Southern candi-  
date, from the unrelenting spirit he evinces to-  
wards all that emanates from your friends.

"MARTIN VAN BUREN—who has de-  
clared no matter what law Congress may pass  
to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia,  
he will veto it; Or, WILLIAM HENRY HARRI-  
SON—A veteran in the service of his coun-  
try—who through a long life has shown by  
actions, not words, his high regard for every  
human being who has ever been the firm,

staunch, undaunted advocate of human rights;  
who will listen to your petitions, and, if elected,  
be your President, not like his opponent, Mar-  
tin Van Buren, the tool of Southern slavehold-  
ers. If you wish for better times, do not stay  
away from the polls. Every vote thus lost,  
counts for him, but vote for General William  
Henry Harrison and honest John Davis."

The Flag next copies an article from the Phi-  
lanthropist, letting out some secrets of the Ohio  
Whig party, after the election, which has already  
been published in this paper, and proceeds:

"In closing our remarks on this view of the  
question, we would simply add, that General  
Harrison has been elected by northern votes.  
We say this with a full knowledge that he has  
been voted for by seven of the slaveholding  
States; yet we know also that he received 158  
electoral votes North of Mason's and Dixon's  
line. This gave him a clear majority of ten of  
the whole number, and rendered the support  
which he received from the South, as unneces-  
sary for him, as it was impolitic in those who  
gave it.

"We now present the question in another  
light; and we would offer it as our second ar-  
gument in favor of the great measure we ad-  
vocate, that the time has come when the South  
must protect herself. She can no longer justly  
look for protection from the North. The men  
of the North who stood up for and voted with  
us for the rejection of abolition petitions in the  
present Congress, have been sacrificed by their  
constituents, for their maintenance of Southern  
principles; and they will not be found in the  
next. In the first Congress under the next  
Administration, the South will stand alone, with  
no shield for the protection of her defenceless  
head, save the parchment of the Constitution;  
a Constitution whose provisions and principles  
are no more regarded by the heated zealots,  
the mad bigots, and the infuriated fanatics, who  
are our enemies, than are our property and lives,  
when weighed in the scale of their affected,  
and sickly, and disgusting sympathies, against the  
imaginary rights of the ignorant, brutal and  
degraded negro, whom they profess to love so de-  
arly. The language of his Excellency on this  
point, is exactly suited to our purposes:

"It is perfectly idle for us, no matter what  
may be the depth and the sincerity of our  
attachment to that instrument, to be clinging  
to the forms of the Constitution, while its sub-  
stance is daily yielding to the rude tide of  
innovation and fanaticism which is constantly  
lashing against it. And if contrary to all  
the pleasing anticipations of the past, that in-  
strument shall fail to secure to us the great es-  
sential objects contemplated by its illustrious  
founders, it becomes our duty, not only as pa-  
triot, but as rational beings, acting under the  
powerful instinct of self-preservation, to provide  
new guards for our future security."

That the Democrats of the non-slaveholding  
States regard their defeat, in the recent elections,  
as a sacrifice for having done their duty towards  
the South, is evident from the tone of the press  
in those States. The following from the Ohio  
Statesman, is one only of the many proofs we  
have seen:

"The Democrats of the North held out time-  
ly warning—they sacrificed themselves to pro-  
tect the compromises of the Constitution, and  
preserve the peace and union of these States."

In the present Congress the representatives  
from the non-slaveholding States are thus di-  
vided: Democrats 76; Whigs 67. In the next  
Congress they will stand, 87 Whigs to 56 De-  
mocrats; being a clear loss of 20 to the De-  
mocratic party, and a gain of that number to the  
Whigs; involving a change of forty votes  
against the South, on the great question in which  
she is so vitally interested. Will not this alarm-  
ing fact open the eyes of the South? Will she,  
like a strong man lulled into dreamy slumbers  
by the intoxicating fumes of hard cider, ap-  
pearly avoid the doom preparing for her. We are  
no idle alarmists; but we should fail in our duty  
and be treacherous to our conscience, did we not  
warn the freemen of the South, that the foe is  
upon them. The "wolf is on the walk," but his  
angry howlings are not heeded.

Johnson's resolution was adopted at the last  
session by a majority of six votes; with 27 De-  
mocrats and 1 Whig from the non-slaveholding  
states voting for the South, and this too when  
there were 76 Democrats from the free States.  
By what majority shall we be sustained in the  
next Congress with 56 Democrats only from  
those States? It cannot be rationally supposed  
that there will be enough, if indeed there shall  
be any at all found in that small number, who  
will voluntarily sacrifice all their political ambi-  
tion on a question in which their interest is so  
remote and general. No! the South with all  
the friends who dare to sustain her, will be in a  
minority in the next Congress.

There is still another point of view in which  
we would present this question; and it is one  
which we would most earnestly and seriously  
press upon the consideration of all sober-minded  
and reflecting men. It addresses itself to all  
such men in the South, with more importance  
than any other merely temporal question. Not  
only is this question converted into political cap-  
ital against us at the North, but the moral and  
religious prejudices of the whole Christian world  
are sought to be arrayed against the South, for  
her continuance of the institution of domestic  
slavery. The attempt has been, thus far, but  
too successful. The thunders of the Synod and  
the cap of the Conventicle have been alike di-  
rected against us—the sympathies and sensibili-  
ties of the gentler and softer sex have been ap-  
pealed to—the generous ardor of youth has been  
enlisted—foreign aid has been called in—prin-  
ciples of party politics have been disregarded—  
and even the sacred compromises of the Consti-  
tution, the very articles of the most solemn form  
of compact known to human institutions we as-  
serted to be of no binding force in this politico-  
religious crusade now waged against us. Con-  
templable as the mad schemes and frantic efforts  
of these fanatics have hitherto appeared in our  
eyes, they are so no longer. They have made  
such progress in the public mind, and have as-  
sumed such importance, that they must now be  
met—unitedly met by all those interested in op-  
posing their further encroachments upon our  
rights—firmly met by all those determined not  
to yield to their unjust demands; and wisely met  
by every southern patriot anxious to preserve  
the integrity, the peace, and the prosperity and  
happiness of our common country.

[Southern paper.

## STATE AFFAIRS—KENTUCKY.

The popular branch of the General Assem-  
bly of Kentucky, is engaged in a long and ani-  
mated debate upon the resolutions introduced to  
repeal the law of 1833 against the importation  
of slaves into the State. The discussion of this  
question has also been entered upon in the  
newspapers, and is, we presume, alive among  
the people. We have now before us articles  
upon the subject in the Maysville Eagle, the  
Lexington Observer, the Green River Gazette,  
the Louisville Journal and the Louisville Adver-  
tiser, which papers compose about half of our  
exchanges in that State. From these facts, we  
judge that the public mind is taking hold of the  
matter in a right spirit, and what has passed  
under our observation leads us to think that it is  
setting strongly against the policy of the repeal  
measure proposed.

The history of the law under consideration  
is about this, as we recollect it. At the time of  
its enactment, eight years ago, many of the citi-  
zens of Kentucky, with their eyes upon the  
prosperity of Ohio, and other of the free States,  
favored the gradual abolition of slavery in that  
Commonwealth, and stoutly contended for it.—  
Others were friendly to a continuance of slave-  
ry, and as stoutly contended against them. A  
third class, who saw that the discussion of the  
subject was likely to be an exciting and per-  
haps exasperating one, and were desirous of  
preserving the social harmony of the State,  
brought forward the prohibition measure, as a  
compromise between the two. It appeared to  
satisfy all parties, was duly enacted into a law,  
and put the agitating question to rest. It has  
been somewhat disturbed since, on one or two  
previous occasions, but to nothing like the ex-  
tent that it is now. Good and intelligent citi-  
zens of the Commonwealth, indeed, are fast  
coming to the conclusion, that if the enemies of  
the prohibition law force them to a choice be-  
tween its repeal and emancipation, they will  
embrace the latter. In the one event they see  
the ease with which, in the course of a few  
years, they could substitute free for slave labor,  
and become used to the business and social  
changes which this would necessarily produce;  
while in the other they behold the absolute  
certainty that a short time would fairly im-  
poverish the State with the surplus and refuse com-  
modities of the South, in payment of existing com-  
mercial balances in their favor, and in exchange for  
the products of their soil and the fabrics of their  
manufactures.

The discussion of the repeal measure on the  
4th instant, in Committee of the Whole House,  
was very animated and no less interesting. It  
is reported at some length in the Louisville  
Journal, by the Frankfort Correspondent of that  
paper. The discussion on this day was princi-  
pally by Mr. Calhoun of Breckinridge coun-  
ty, and Mr. Bullock of Louisville—the former  
in favor of the repeal, the latter against it.—  
Both of these members are men of ability, and  
accomplished speakers. In the course of his  
remarks, Mr. Calhoun is said to have cast some  
asperities upon the German and Irish portion  
of Mr. Bullock's constituents, whom he repre-  
sented as "sufficiently servile and independent  
to answer all the purposes of slaves." Mr.  
B's. reply to this point of his opponent's  
speech, was independent and noble; and his  
effort throughout appears to have been a truly  
eloquent and brilliant one. We quote from the  
Journal:

"Mr. Bullock replied, in substance, that he  
had no cause to blush for his constituency.—  
That it was true he represented upon that floor  
men who had been born in other climes—that  
Ireland, Germany, Holland, France and Italy,  
had all contributed to make up one population;  
but that he did not regret it. He rejoiced that  
they had found an asylum in the United States,  
and had found a home in Kentucky. He could  
bear testimony to the fact, that they were gen-  
erally honest, enterprising, industrious, and use-  
ful citizens. He repelled the idea that they were  
mean, dependent, and servile; but said  
that many of them, by means of honest indus-  
try, had become useful and highly respectable  
members of society, and such as he was proud  
to represent upon that floor. It is, said Mr.  
Bullock, the object of the gentleman (and such  
seems to be the drift of his policy) to drive out  
this meritorious class of our population, to make  
room for the debased, degraded and refuse  
slaves of the South! If the alternative were  
presented, he would not hesitate as to his  
course. If the question were necessarily pre-  
sented, whether we should dispense with the  
free white labor of the country, or submit to an  
inundation of negro slavery, he could not hesi-  
tate as to his choice. The one contributes to  
our wealth and respectability; the other would  
be an incubus upon the country, and prey upon  
its resources."

The entire delegation from the Jefferson Dis-  
trict, we understand, opposed the repeal; and  
this opposition Mr. Calhoun attributed to inter-  
ested motives, grounding his charge upon "the  
fact that Louisville has white labor, which she  
prefers to slave labor." Another point made  
by Mr. C. was, that "slavery is a necessary  
and natural relation and ought to be perpetual."

In reply, Mr. Bullock said:  
"He did not deem it necessary to discuss this  
question with the gentleman; but here also he  
was compelled to differ from him. The pro-  
vision of the Constitution he held to be sacred  
and binding; he could not be induced to disturb  
the right of property, or interfere with the rela-  
tion of master and slave. But he looked upon  
slavery as a great political evil, and would glad-  
ly see the country freed from the blighting  
curse. It would be, said Mr. Bullock, a glori-  
ous day for America, when the proud vessel of  
the republic, freighted with the last cargo of  
American slaves, should spread her canvass for  
the shores of Liberia. A nation of freemen  
would pause to contemplate the sublimity of the  
scene. The blessings of Heaven would be in-  
voked by an innumerable host of uplifted hands;  
the rejoicing lustre of millions of eyes would be  
turned upon it, and all the jarring elements of  
party strife melted into one general prayer of  
joy, and thankfulness, and safety."

A burst of true eloquence! In another part  
of his speech, he is said to have argued the  
question as to its general bearing upon the peace  
and liberties of the country, with great skill and  
ability:

"Kentucky, he said, occupied a middle  
ground in this great and agitating question at  
issue between the abolitionists of the North and  
the slaveholders of the South; the slave popu-

lation not being sufficiently numerous to unite  
our destinies necessarily with the South, while  
our soil, with the present spirit of its people,  
could never become a theatre for the operations  
of abolitionist frenzy. Kentucky, he said, was  
the keystone of the federal arch; and it was a  
duty which she owed to the Federal Union  
firmly to maintain her present position in rela-  
tion to this subject."

Mr. Bullock argued that the consummation  
of the proposed measure would be suicidal to  
the best interests of the State, by draining it of  
its produce, which was wealth, and supplying it  
with an unnecessary slave population, which  
was poverty. In reference to one of its so-  
cial evils he said, in substance, "Repeal  
the law, and Louisville, the commercial metropo-  
lis of the State, will become a slave-mar-  
ket, second, only to the District of Colum-  
bia; and the clanking of chains, forged  
for human limbs, will be heard daily in her  
streets."

Mr. Cassius M. Clay, of Lexington District,  
was to speak on the 5th. The question is one  
of such importance to our neighbors south of  
the Ohio, and of such general interest, that we  
shall keep our readers well advised of the pro-  
gress of the discussion.—*Cin. Gaz.*

## FREE TRADE AND CORN LAWS.

"That excellent agricultural paper, the 'New  
Genesee Farmer,' published at Rochester, by  
Mr. Batcham, has in the number for December  
an article on this subject, grounded on a para-  
graph in the Emancipator, and presenting the  
following conclusion:

"We are so far the friends of free trade, that  
if England would admit the bread stuffs of the  
United States on the payment of a duty of 20  
per cent. on its cost in the United States, we  
would be the last to complain of our compro-  
mise act, which is to reduce the duties on British  
manufactures to 20 per cent. But, as we have  
no reason to expect that England will do this,  
what resource have we but to create a home  
market for our surplus agricultural productions.  
And how is the market to be obtained but by  
such an import on British manufactures, as  
will encourage all the young and rising branch-  
es of manufacturing industry at home?"

Such, we can assure our English and South-  
ern readers, is the conclusion to which the pub-  
lic mind is rapidly tending in all the vast wheat-  
growing region of the North West. A new  
interest has risen up in the country, and a new  
sentiment has sprung from it. The people of  
the North West will soon possess the political  
power of this country. The region is vast,  
fertile beyond a parallel, already subdued, and  
filling up with an enlightened and free people  
with unexampled rapidity. It is only this year  
that they have begun to realize their want of a  
market for wheat, because it is only this year  
that the production has greatly exceeded the  
local demand occasioned by the influx of new  
settlers. We have seen no man who appeared  
now to have an adequate conception of the  
amount which in two or three years will be  
thrown upon the market. The wants of the  
people are as numerous and imperative as those  
of any other population of equal numbers.—  
They are a debt-paying people, and will not  
buy what they do not see a reasonable prospect  
of paying for. If the manufacturers of England  
will not take their bread stuffs at a reasonable  
rate, they will soon employ their political power  
to control the resources and policy of the  
nation in such a way as to build up manufac-  
tures, and thus furnish a market for their wheat  
at home. This we firmly believe, and this we  
wish could be deeply impressed on the mind of  
the whole British nation.

The people of our wheat-growing region are  
all independent land-owners, and they are just  
beginning to feel a just resentment at the unjust  
and ungenerous bearing of the British Corn  
Laws, as is expressed above. They will feel  
it tenfold more deeply next year. It is unhand-  
some treatment towards such customers, so  
well disposed. Let British readers realize how  
they would receive a similar policy in us—if  
while they had reduced their duties on every  
thing in which we were competitors in their  
market, we should load one-half of the staple  
they have to sell, with duties amounting almost  
to exclusion? It is intolerable to a free and  
manly spirit.

There is one point, however, respecting  
which we are not prepared to agree with our  
Genesee friend. He says, "We have no reason  
to expect that England will" ever "admit the  
bread stuffs of the United States on the pay-  
ment of a duty of 20 per cent." Now we do  
not think we ought to form such a conclusion  
respecting our neighbor, until we have given  
him a trial—which we have never done. Our  
old grandfather BULL does not realize the nature  
and extent of his unkindness towards us, be-  
cause we have never told him. It is not  
strange that the British people, or British states-  
men should not realize the magnitude of the  
wheat-growing interest in the United States,  
and the bearings it ought to have upon the do-



that government is, in the hands of a land-holding monopoly, just as the immediate power of our own government is in the hands of a slaveholding monopoly—and both composed of a small number of persons compared with the whole mass, but powerful by their unity, and by their skill in politics. Also that there is a strong sympathy between the two, as is evinced by the conduct of our Webster and Stevensons, so that the slaveholders here will not hurt the interests of the land-holders there, nor the landholders there do any thing to build up a rival interest to the slaveholders here.

Now, the way is, for the people in this country, who are interested, to take the proper measures to bring the subject before the people in Great Britain who are interested. Could this be done, by a judicious and effective course of measures, we believe the object can be effected. At any rate, we protest against the assumption that it cannot be done, until we have used the means to get it done. Let us try!

To this end, we propose that there should be Anti-Corn Law Societies formed in New York, Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, &c. The declared object of these societies shall be, to obtain, by lawful and pacific means, the repeal or modification of all laws, usages and regulations of foreign nations, which hinder the admission of any American products upon as favorable terms as the products of such countries are admitted into the United States. The principal means to be relied on are the collection and diffusion of statistical and other information among the people, by means of correspondence, agents, public meetings, deliberative conventions, the publication of a monthly journal, &c. They should also endeavor to engage the co-operation of our government by such measures of negotiation and legislation as may from time to time be deemed wise and prudent. It should be a leading object with these societies, as soon as a sufficient interest can be awakened in this country to meet the expense, (which could probably be done by a few well-conducted public meetings in the large centres of business chiefly interested), to send an ample deputation to Great Britain, of two or three respectable men, who shall be the ambassadors of the people of America to the people of Great Britain, and who shall address public meetings, and employ other proper means to make known to the people at large the true state of the case, and thus create a feeling of common interest in both countries, which the combined monopolies of the English landholders and American slaveholders cannot disregard.

Publish this, brother Bateham, and make your own remarks on it. And if you and others think well of it, let Rochester take the lead in calling a meeting, and forming a society, and set the ball at once in motion. By a proper effort, we can open the British market in a tenth part of the time it will take to build up a manufacturing interest in this country adequate to supply the wants and consume the products of the limitless North West.

And remember, and let the North West remember, that with our scanty population, a policy adapted to concentrate and build up a manufacturing interest can only operate to keep back that amount of settlers from those rising republics.

Shall it not be done? Can it not be done as well now as ever?

If any other motives of action were needed, they may be found in the idea, that the modification of the corn laws will save our country from being again distracted with a tariff controversy for a whole generation, and will leave the people and the government free to take up and dispose of the great question—*Emancipation*.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, January 20, 1841.

### KENTUCKY—THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

On the first page, the reader will find an article from the Cincinnati Gazette, respecting the slavery-question in Kentucky. Owing to the efforts of the slaveholding interest to repeal the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves, our sister state has been for some time past deeply agitated with this question. The law has been freely canvassed in the legislature, in the private circle, and by the public press; and, as connected with it, the merits of slavery have undergone a pretty thorough investigation.

The immediate occasion of the law, it is said, was the general apprehension created by the Southampton insurrection; and it was brought forward to quiet the demands of a large class of citizens, who at that time were earnest in their desire for the extinction of slavery. It was a kind of compromise, leaving the friends of slavery in the undisturbed enjoyment of their privileges, and, at the same, gratifying its enemies, by arresting to a considerable extent the increase of the evil.

The repeated attempts on the part of the slaveholding interest to disturb this compromise, showing as they clearly do, the ever aggressive nature of this power, ought to admonish the opponents of slavery in our sister state, that there can be no peace, no security, while slavery is allowed foot-hold among them.

Hitherto, we have abstained from saying or doing any thing which could be construed into impertinent interference with the concerns of our brethren across the river. We have watched the discussion with great interest, but were content to be spectators, for the time. Now, that the discussion is apparently closed, at least for this session, it can be no cause of offence, if we review what has passed, quote some of the speeches reported on both sides of the question, and occasionally interpose a comment of our own.

The merits of the law have been considered as respects its constitutional bearings, and its policy.

By its opponents it was argued, that it was a breach not only of the constitution of Kentucky, but of the United States. In their zeal to maintain this point, they assumed precisely the same position, from which so many abolitionists have inferred the power of Congress to prohibit the inter-state slave-trade. We give their argument as stated by Mr. T. F. Marshall, an advocate of the law, that it may be seen what large concessions these friends of slavery

have made to the anti-slavery men of the free states.

The argument is this: slaves are property, and the subject of commerce. The 3d clause of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Federal Constitution, gives to Congress "the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;" the 1st clause of the 9th section of the same article, contains the following prohibition: "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person." The latter clause does not confer a power, it prohibits or rather postpones the exercise of one already granted. It recognizes the power to prohibit the importation of persons from abroad. Since the period to which it was postponed, it has been actually exercised. The importation of slaves has been prohibited under the highest of all possible penalties. The African slave trade has been declared piracy. So far as the foreign traffic in human flesh is concerned, it is repudiated by the national government, and, as to that trade, man is considered as incapable of becoming the property of man; and by the laws of the U. States is not and cannot be the subject of barter, or an article of commerce among the citizens—the laws of any state in this Union, or of any nation upon earth. Not from the contrary notwithstanding. And, whereas, proceeds the argument, did Congress derive this power? Not from the section last quoted—that does not confer the power, but suspends its exercise. It is derived from the power to regulate foreign commerce; and but for the foregoing section, might have been exercised upon the first formation of the government. But the power to regulate commerce between the States is conferred in the same clause, and in the same language, with that to regulate commerce with foreign nations. The power, then, by unavoidable inference, is that slaves are the subject of commerce as to the foreign. The penalties of this law are in the nature of a duty laid upon an article imported, and, as such, are a regulation of commerce. The second section of the 10th article provides, among other things, that no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. And thus they show, that the law is an usurpation of a power which belongs to Congress, and is in direct conflict with every provision of the section just quoted.

Mr. Marshall says, that this view comprehends the position taken by the abolitionists; only, they press the argument one step further, and invest Congress not only with the power to regulate the traffic in slaves between the states, but to declare that the thing itself is not the subject of property, and to abolish the relation of slavery *in toto*. This is a great mistake. Abolitionists generally claim that the power to regulate commerce, includes the power to prohibit it, and that Congress therefore have the right to suppress the slave-traffic between the states. But they do not claim, that Congress has any power over the relation of slavery itself existing in the states, or that it can rightfully abolish it.

In regard to the position held in common by Mr. Wickliffe and the abolitionists, Mr. Marshall argues:

That the power here claimed for Congress, if it exists at all, extends over the free States as well as the slave. If they can interfere with the subject as between Virginia and Kentucky, they can between Virginia and New York, and between Kentucky and Ohio. The constitution is universal, and the national authority is bound to extend over all introduced from Virginia or South Carolina, as an invasion of the national authority, most certainly a law of New York or Ohio, prohibiting the introduction of slaves from Maryland or Kentucky, is equally so. The power claimed for Congress is general; if they can prohibit, they can permit. If they allow one portion of American citizens to hold this species of property, or to pursue this traffic, they can extend any, or to extend the privilege to all. The power claimed is exclusive, and the States cannot intermeddle with it. Hence, it follows, that the laws of New York and Pennsylvania, abolishing slavery, and prohibiting persons to be introduced into their territory, as a subject of sale or of property, are unconstitutional. Until Congress abolishes slavery within the United States, every American citizen, whether of Ohio or Kentucky, Virginia or New York, has an equal right to purchase and hold this species as he has every other species of property, and to introduce it, free, into every State in the Union. The argument is as fatal to the institutions of the free as of the slave States.

We shall leave it to some legal friend to answer the argument thus stated by Mr. Marshall, and escape the shocking consequence it involves. Mr. Marshall himself strives to invalidate it, by denying the position on which it rests. In fallacy, he thinks, "consists in this, that the distinction, taken in the constitution, between persons and things, is not observed." "Slaves are not treated in the federal constitution as an article of domestic commerce, appearing as an article of the national authority, under the grant to regulate it; but are considered as other persons; standing in a certain relation to other persons; by force of peculiar municipal laws, whose authority is recognized and established."

We confess, that to our mind, the subject presents many perplexing questions. The right to regulate the importation of slaves has been claimed, and exercised by several of the slave states. If it be a usurpation, how happens it that it has so long passed unquestioned, and that the validity of laws made under this claim of power has never been contested before the proper tribunals? If not a usurpation, what then becomes of the grant of power to Congress to regulate commerce between the states, and the inference from this, that Congress has the right to prohibit the inter-state slave-trade? If the grant comprehend this right, how are we to show that it does not include the right to establish such trade, where it does not exist? The whole subject is worthy of investigation.

But, the discussion of the law of 1833 turned chiefly on its policy. The following brief synopsis, given by the able writer, already quoted so often, of a pamphlet by Mr. Wickliffe, will show some curious views entertained by the opponents of the law.

Mr. W. thinks that the British government, from motives of policy, and to break down the growth and culture of cotton in the United States, have determined upon the abolition of slavery in America; that a fanatical sect, known technically as "Abolitionists" in the Northern States, are connected with the British Government in this design, and are employed as the agents to effect it. The reasoning which establishes this charge upon the British government is curious enough—see p. 21—2—but the consideration of it is aside from my present purpose. The law of 1833 is in part and parcel of the system of the Abolitionists, which is to find its consummation in the severance of Kentucky from the Southern slave states by diminishing the number of slaves here, and increasing the proportion of non-slaveholders and free laborers, forcing, and finally, terminating slavery there by the murder of the whole white race. As part and a very necessary part of this most gigantic scheme, planned by domestic traitors and a foreign rival enemy, the first great step in Kentucky is to prostitute Mr. Wickliffe and his family, from his known hostility to abolitionists, and his quick discernment of their "raptures" and "raptures" rendered peculiarly odious. That a gentleman from

Woodford had shown himself as an auxiliary of this plan and an abettor of the conspiracy. Mr. W. then denounces the law as a flagrant and palpable violation of the organic law of the Commonwealth, and a disgrace to the statute book—recommends its instant repeal, a convention of the slave states, the mutual removal of all impediments to the free circulation of slave property, and the equal diffusion of that class of population throughout; and furthermore, that all and sundry who look to the extinction of slavery in any way or at any time are abolitionists, and should be treated as public enemies.

Mr. Marshall, of course, repudiates the connection which the Senator from Fayette is pleased to assign him, and demands that the law be discussed upon its "own provisions and merits, as a question of state, and in its relations to the public interest, and to the constitution of the country, without reference to persons or prejudices, with whom and which it has not the most remote connection." The intolerance of Mr. Wickliffe, in identifying as abolitionists men who are simply willing to keep open the way for emancipation, without any definite design, is another evidence of the desperation felt by the advocates of eternal slavery. They see, that there is no hope for them, in a world shaken by discussion of the rights of man, unless they can extinguish in the minds of their fellow citizens all idea, of even the possibility of ultimate emancipation. So long as any heart harbors the sentiment that slavery is destructive to the highest interests of society, so long is there danger that a purpose may be formed for its final extinction.

Mr. Wickliffe's definition of an abolitionist, is a very latitudinous one, and certainly embraces a class formidable by their numbers, if nothing else. "What is an abolitionist?" he asks. "One who intends to abolish negro slavery by an immediate or slow process—by a direct attack on the tenure of slavery, or by an indirect mode." This definition, Mr. Marshall thinks, makes the constitution itself of Kentucky, an abolition document. "That the constitution," he says, "contemplated the extinction of negro slavery as a possible event, is obvious from the language employed in the article heretofore quoted. It declares that the right of emigrants to bring slaves with them into this state shall only continue, so long as any persons of the same age or description, shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state. And it leaves it in the power of the legislature to bring about the event here alluded to, by conferring the power to emancipate slaves, with the consent of the owners, or by paying a full equivalent, and to prevent their importation by emigrants as merchandise," &c. By the way, we have here another index to the real sentiments of the country, about the time of the formation of our Union—another testimony to the fact, that the speedy abolition of slavery was at that time, generally anticipated.

It is here due to Mr. Marshall, to say, that he is not an abolitionist. We regret that he is not. Powers of mind so noble as his possessors, might work incalculable good were they wisely devoted to relieving his state from the crushing burthen of slavery. The laws of 1794 and 1815, prohibiting the introduction of slaves as merchandise, only, but leaving the right in the citizens to import for their own use, had failed of their intended effect. "Every body," says Mr. Marshall, "knows, that between 1815 and 1833, nothing was more common than to see whole droves of human beings driven in chains, like wild beasts, along the highways. Slaves were driven into the Commonwealth, and hired out for long terms, in some instances for 99 years, in evasion of the laws. Feeling that past legislation was entirely inefficient, the legislature of 1833 struck at the root of the evil, by prohibiting all importation, except in the cases authorized by the Constitution, and some other cases in favor of citizens, as to slaves already within the Commonwealth, and others heretofore noticed. As a further, and scarcely less important object, the law was designed to prevent the increase of this species of property, by the introduction of the desperate, and vicious and outcast portion of this outcast race from Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas."

Mr. Marshall treats the subject, as a political economist, not as a moralist. In illustration of the benefits of the law, he appeals to facts shown by the census.

In 1830, the total population of Kentucky, according to the census then taken, was 564,317, of which 126,732 were slaves, leaving the white population 437,585. In 1830, by the same authority, the total population was 687,917, of which 165,213 were slaves, leaving 522,704—which exhibits an increase, within ten years, of 85,119, in the white population, upon a basis of 437,585; and an increase of 38,481, in slaves, upon a basis of 126,732. If this number of 437,585 whites should have given an increase of 134,203, whereas it only exhibits an increase of 85,119—so that, in the ten years immediately preceding the passage of the law under consideration, the white population did not increase in the ratio or the same proportion with the black, upon the data given, by something like fifty thousand souls, a difference of something like 12 per cent.—11 per cent, and a fraction. The present amount of the black population, according to the Auditor's report of slaves listed for taxation, is 166,616, exhibiting an increase of 1,400 slaves in ten years, including two years before the passage of the law. Until the census of 1840 is known, we have no certain means of determining the increase of the white population within the same period. Any statement upon the subject would be conjectural. There is no doubt, however, that notwithstanding the immense emigration from the State, the black population has increased steadily, and in a ratio nearly equal to that which was within the former period. The total valuation of the white property within the Commonwealth, in 1833, as taken from the Auditor's books, was \$126,001,004. The total valuation in 1840, excluding that taken under the equalizing law, which was not taken in 1833, is \$240,551,187—exhibiting an increase in the capital of the State, since the passage of this horrible law, of \$114,550,183, being very near one hundred per cent. These are indisputable facts. Let us cast our eyes within the period of ten years before the passage of this law upon South Carolina, whose principles and institutions are an object of such peculiar admiration with the Senator from Fayette. Between 1820 and 1830, the increase of slaves in that State was 56,926; of the whites, 21,818—a difference of more than one hundred per cent, in the increase of the black over the white population. Again let us compare the same period—the three States being nearly equal in population in 1820. Ohio had, at that period, 581,434; Kentucky, 564,317; and South Carolina, 502,741—total population. Starting from these nearly equal bases, Ohio, within ten years, exhibits an increase of 356,469 souls; Kentucky, 78,444; and South Carolina, 128,500, including slaves in the latter State. The same astonishing facts will present themselves by a comparison of all and sundry of the slave states with the free. I put it to the people

of Kentucky, whether the operation of this law has been mischievous.

Mr. Marshall then depicts the effects of a repeal of the law.

"Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, contain one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety slaves. In our commercial relations with these States, the balance is always against them. Repeat this law, and who does not perceive, that while slaves are cheaper there than here, this balance will be settled annually, by the introduction of slaves to the whole extent of the balance. I have no means within my reach of ascertaining what this is in amount. Every one knows, however, that it is immense. The slave trade will indisputably cause the flow of this property into Kentucky, until the price is equalized between the two countries. While a trader can obtain a larger price for his horses and mules in the South, than they cost him here, he will export horses and mules; while he can, in here, he will export slaves at a less price than he can obtain for them here, he will import slaves. I am of course understood to mean that the difference in price must be sufficient to defray the charges of transportation, and re-imburse the capital with a fair profit. In the present state of the market, no branch of traffic would be so profitable as the slave trade between Kentucky and the South. The effect of the law upon the trade has been similar to that of a dam across a stream. Had it been permitted to flow, it would have been of equal depth above and below. Tear away the dam, and all the accumulated waters, the whole dark flood, will pour upon with the force of a sudden inundation, overwhelming or sweeping away every vestige of improvement below. The torrent will only lose its violence when it finds its level."

Mr. Wickliffe admits the effects of the law to be, as stated by Mr. Marshall; but this is what alarms him. The increase of slaves, he thinks their only defence against the influx of mechanics from Europe and the free states. "No, fellow-citizens," he exclaims,

"Our slaves upon this point, are our only defence; for as soon as they disappear, a new race will overrun the State of Kentucky, as assuredly as ever Goths and Vandals overrun Rome." The slaveholder and non-slaveholder are represented as of necessity to drain the slaves from the State until none but the wealthy shall own them, and then to set the non-slaveholder upon the slaveholder, and through the ballot box, by the mere force of numbers, to set the negroes free."

Another specimen, this, of the feelings cherished by the real slaveholder, towards mechanics and working men. "Goths and Vandals," exclaims Mr. Wickliffe. And another gentleman of the same class, denounces the German and Irish emigrants as a servile race, fit to take the place of slaves. When will the laborers, the mechanics, the working men of the country learn that the slaveholder is their natural, inveterate enemy?

Mr. Marshall uses strong language in speaking of the consequences of the repeal of the law.

The consequences of the repeal of this law, to which Mr. Wickliffe looks as a blessing, in all candor, I avow, that I regard as the most unmitigated curse which the avenging hand of God could inflict upon my country. As to what these consequences will be, he and I do not differ. The wages of labor will be lower—the price of slaves will be reduced—the influx of free mechanics and artisans will be effectively prevented—those who are not able to purchase slaves, or are not willing to hold them, will be driven out—a check, an efficient and eternal, will be given to the increase of white population, and the black encouraged and stimulated to its utmost capacity of expansion. And are these blessings?

In reply to an observation by Mr. Wickliffe, that the scheme of Abolitionists for Kentucky is, "to drain the slaves from the state until none but the wealthy shall own them, and to set the non-slaveholder upon the slaveholder, and through the ballot-box, by the mere force of numbers, to set the negroes free,"—Mr. Marshall asks—

"And what is the 'modus operandi' of Mr. Wickliffe's policy? To open the doors wide to the importation of slaves, and thereby to reduce the wages of labor as far as possible to exclude 'the free mechanics' from Europe and the North, who, in the proposed state of things, find no means of employment within our country. And yet Mr. Wickliffe denies that the repeal of this law will drive free labor from the State. In proof of this, I will make one more and the last quotation from his pamphlet, a quotation from Woodford, I am informed, stated to you the other night, that every negro that is brought into the State drives a mechanic from it. Had the gentleman told you that every negro that comes into the State keeps a mechanic from being driven from it he would have come nearer the truth. Is there a man in the world who does not perceive, that the same causes which would exclude, would also expel. If the wages of labor, from the number of slaves, be reduced as low as the one side will, the richest and best of the free varieties of soil—produced in every direction by the similar products—intersected in every direction by the noblest navigable rivers, connecting her mountains on the one side with the Ocean, on the other with the bright waters of the Ohio—she seemed to comprehend within herself all the elements of empire. Nature never spread out a fairer, a nobler theatre for the enterprising genius of liberty and industry, than the State of Virginia. In the diversified productions of the different portions of her extended territory, there were and are the foundations of the largest domestic trade of any State in the world. Abounding in minerals of every kind, from gold to lead, with the finest salt wells on the continent, her valleys teeming with grass and grain, and her lowlands giving her a monopoly in the then richest staple of the planting States, what more could she ask at the hand of Heaven? Did she want manufactures? She had the finest water power, the most abundant materials, and the easiest communications, for her desire foreign commerce. She lay before her the sea and the inlet of the Chesapeake, meeting the waters of her own Potomac, washed her entire eastern border, and touching her, by the great eastern river, the western—the fairest portion of it once her own—that valley which was competent to sustain countless millions of men—was thus destined to comprehend within its capacious bosom many States—States whose consumption is even now incalculable, and whose powers of purchase are beyond all estimate. She had, in her own soil, and in her own commerce, the elements of a trade which sustains the commerce of New England—New York, and the manufactures of Pennsylvania; and this enormous trade, which is still in its infancy, but which even in its cradle, is competent to absorb and digest the capital—to keep in full and profitable employment the commercial industry of cities containing more free people than are to be found in all the road territories of the Old Dominion—might, and should have been, all her own. It seemed indeed to be designed for her by nature, and to have tempted her by every inducement of circumstance and position. She lay before her, arm and grasp it with all its treasures in full monopoly, through the Ohio River, and her western streams, it was brought home, to the very foot of her mountains—that barrier passed, and it was poured through various channels, dividing and watering her whole eastern territory, into the bosom of the Atlantic. No State lay so convenient to none were presented so many outlets, and so few difficulties, in the acquisition of the entire command of the trade of the North. Did she lack the intellect to perceive—the genius to comprehend her position and her interest? Oh, no! *Magna mater mirum*, she had produced a race of men 'with minds to comprehend the Universe'—men whose names and actions placed Virginia first in fame, as she was in power and position among the States, and threw a splendor over her early history, which still shines in glory and melody around her decay. They saw, and would have seized, all her advantages. George Washington, great in all things, and having stretched before his prophetic vision in long perspective, the future fortunes of the empire he had founded, warned Virginia of the importance of the West. He first projected the connection of the Chesapeake with the Ohio River, through the waters of the Potomac and Monongahela. They lacked not the population! Had other States the start in her in population? Let us compare Virginia with New York. The only State which could challenge a comparison with her.

In 1790, Virginia with 70,000 square miles of territory and internal resources, such as I have described, contained a population of 749,308. New York upon a surface of 46,658 square miles contained a population of 340,120. This statement exhibits in favor of Virginia a difference of 24,342 square miles of territory, and 408

the smallness of their number, "perfectly insignificant as enemies!" Surely, surely, out of the mouth of one of her most eloquent sons, Kentucky stands clearly condemned, without excuse, in perpetuating this system of wrong and outrage. Would this "rural population," if the precious boon of freedom were conferred on them to-day, forget the "kindness and indulgence" with which they have been treated? Would these "household dependents and humble friends" turn upon those with whom for years they had labored side by side in the field, and from whom they had just received the highest token of real kindness? Mr. Marshall cannot believe it. [And here we shall pit him against himself. What he says of the character of the slaves in Kentucky, we have no doubt, he believes. Was it, then, the love of declamation, the power of which he enjoys in so eminent a degree, or some vague, jack-o'-lantern theory dancing before his vision, that led him in his second number to say, that between the slaveholder and the slave, "the past relation" ("absolute ownership") "must plant an eternal hostility—eternal, because Heaven had stamped a mark on the one; an everlasting badge of disgrace and servitude; an all-enduring memorandum of past wrong and suffering and oppression, which no time could obliterate, nor all the waters of the multitudinous ocean wash out?" If the "kindness and indulgence" of the Kentucky master, have wrought the beneficial changes in the character of the slave, so touchingly depicted by Mr. Marshall in the paragraph last quoted, what might not be accomplished by the generous gift of Freedom? Its influence certainly would be mightier than that of all the "waters of the multitudinous ocean."

We must conclude our notice this week of the slavery-question in Kentucky, with one of the most splendid passages on the frightful evils of slavery, which we have ever had the pleasure of reading. Would to Heaven these Kentuckians would take their stand on the rock of principle, and open their mouths against this monstrous curse. Our occupation would certainly be gone.

I have said that I considered negro slavery as a political misfortune. The phrase was too mild. It is a cancer—a slow, consuming cancer—a withering pestilence—an unmitigated curse. I speak not in the spirit of a puffing and false philanthropy. I was born in a slave State—I was nursed by a slave—my life has been saved by a slave. To me, custom has made the relation familiar, and I see nothing horrible in it. I am a Virginian by descent. Every cross in my blood, as far as I am concerned, is the cross of the slave. I am the only State in the Union in which I ever resided, save in Kentucky. I was never north of the Chesapeake Bay. My friends, my family, my sympathies, my habits, my education, are Virginian. Yet I consider negro slavery as a political cancer and a curse. And she taught me so to consider it. Hear her own declarations—ponder on her history—look at her present condition.

The delegates and representatives of the good people of Virginia, in convention assembled on the 27th of June, 1776, in the preamble to their first constitution, containing the memorable declaration against the government of George III. of England, and setting forth their grievances, among others, present the following as cause of rebellion and dismemberment from the British empire, that the aforesaid George had endeavored to pervert his kingly office "into a detestable and insupportable tyranny." "By 'prompting our negroes to rise in arms against us, and by exciting them to murder our citizens; by exciting them to burn our towns and villages; by exciting them to plunder our ships and to destroy our commerce; by exciting them to murder our judges and magistrates; by exciting them to murder our ministers of the Gospel; by exciting them to murder our teachers of the law; by exciting them to murder our physicians; by exciting them to murder our mechanics; by exciting them to murder our laborers; by exciting them to murder our farmers; by exciting them to murder our merchants; by exciting them to murder our statesmen; by exciting them to murder our patriots; by exciting them to murder our heroes; by exciting them to murder our sages; by exciting them to murder our worthies; by exciting them to murder our virtuous; by exciting them to murder our brave; by exciting them to murder our noble; by exciting them to murder our great; by exciting them to murder our famous; by exciting them to murder our illustrious; 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# POETRY.

## Niagara.

Lines by a Young Lady.

When God, of old, would rear a sacred fane  
To his high worship—Thus his awful voice  
Spoke in the mount of vision: "Let no sound  
Of hammer, or of axe, or saw be heard—  
For on it if thou listest up thy tool,  
It is polluted;—Silent the fabric grew—  
And Israel knew it was the house of God.  
God has his temples now,—and here is one,  
No earthly sage has taught devised its plan—  
No Syrian king hath hither brought from far  
Cedar, and gold and cunning needle-work,  
Of rainbow dyes—nor strong-armed artisan  
Has heap'd the ponderous chisels blocks to form.

The holy tabernacle's outer wall,  
Jehovah's finger here hath rift the rock  
To its foundations.—The astonished rocks  
"Skip!" at the touch "like rams" the hill like lambs.  
Into the yawning chasm an ocean sprang,  
And fled before his presence.—In the gorge  
Girt by eternal hills we worship God,  
"In spirit and in truth," nor ask a nobler shrine.  
For dome—the sun-gilt canopy above—  
For curtain—dome, the fine-tinted, waving mist,  
Pure as a spotless soul,—or glittering bright  
With stolen glories from day's gorgeous beam,—  
For sacrifice, the incense of our hearts—  
For choir, that ocean-organs peeling on  
The mighty bass with which it shook the earth  
When first God's finger waked its holy tones,  
And the hoarse eagle's scream—who flapping slow,  
His gloomy wings athwart the sunbeams track,  
Flings his broad shadow on the depths below.

But ah! this holy temple is profaned,  
This house of prayer is made a place of thieves,  
Hark! hear you not the tread of busy feet,  
The clanging hammer, and revolving wheel?  
Oh! tell it not—that mammon's cursed hand  
Has dared invade this sanctuary—bowled  
The hear'n's propping forests to the earth, to form  
The mast, and busy mill—and with bold arm,  
From those rejoicing waters, which had sung  
From age to age God's praises as they flowed,  
Wrested a portion to a baser use—  
And fill'd these solitudes with grasping men  
Toiling for filthy gold—

Did Israel weep

When Babylon's king with sacrilegious hand,  
Robb'd her high temple of its precious things—  
And in the service of his idol gods  
Employed its sacred vessels?—Weep my soul  
And blush, my country,—with indignant shame—  
Like him who drove out with a scourge of cords  
The impious slaves of mammon from his fane—  
Do thou drive out this earthly, grovelling crew—  
Destroy these haunts of mammon—down the steep  
Hurl these intruding implements of trade—  
Restore the ancient solitudes,—replant  
The oak, the cedar, and the screening vine—  
Let not from all the earth the noblest scene  
Brand thee unworthy of Heaven's holiest gifts—  
And let there be, midst all thy vast domains  
One sacred spot, where avarice dare not come,  
One Hore—where with reverential foot  
Man may forget the world, and walk with God,  
Then here I'll wander on the starless night  
When thought reveals the awful shapes around  
Save the broad-sheeted lightning—opening Heav'n,  
And listen to the dreadful voice of God—  
Hither I'll come when heaven's countess' eyes  
Are fixed, like mine, on thee; while the young moon  
But thro' the trees, the rock, the waves, and  
And throws a mimic rainbow o'er the mist  
Less bright than day's— and wand'ring listen still.

Herald of Freedom.

## A Picture.

The farmer sat in his easy chair,  
Smoking his pipe of clay,  
While his hale old wife, with busy ease,  
Was clearing the dinner away.  
A sweet little girl with fine blue eyes,  
On her grand-pa's knee, was catching flies.

The old man placed his hand on his head,  
With a tear on his wrinkled face—  
He thought how often her mother dead,  
Had sat in the same, same place,  
As the tear stole down from his half-shut eye,  
Don't smoke, said the child, "how it makes you cry!"

The house-dog lay stretched out on the floor,  
Where the sun, after noon, used to steal—  
The busy old wife, by the open door,  
Was turning the spinning wheel—  
And the old brass clock on the mantel-tree,  
Had plodded along to almost three.

Still the farmer sat in his easy chair,  
While close to his heaving breast,  
The moisture bled and the head so fair,  
Of his grand-child were prest:  
His head bent down, on her soft hair lay—  
Fast asleep were they both, on that summer day!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Small Debts.

Few people are aware of the importance of their small debts. In whatever point of view it is considered, whether as to the interest of the debtor, the creditor, or the community, it is a matter of great importance. Is a man in debt beyond his present means of payment? It is greatly better that he should owe a hundred or a thousand dollars, in one debt, than in twenty. Do you owe fifty men twenty dollars each, which you cannot pay? your credit is gone; your creditor thinks twenty dollars is a small sum which you might pay at any time; he is dunned for money he can't pay or won't pay; your want of punctuality or ability, is blazoned forth by the way of proving the hardness of the times. "Ah," says he, "money is mighty hard to get hold of, here's my neighbor A—owes me twenty dollars and I can't get a dollar out of him, I think he might pay that much; and when such men can't pay that much, you may know money is hard to get." Thus perhaps, twenty times every day, it is told, that you owe twenty dollars, and can't or won't pay; and the impression is soon made, that you are hopelessly in debt, or that you are of no account. Pay up your small debts, and instead of having fifty men pulling down your credit and your character, you will have a hundred extolling your punctuality, and praising you for a clever fellow. Suppose you are sued; a case of \$50 sounds as large on the docket as one of a thousand; the cost upon twenty-five dollar debts, amounts to more than twenty-five per cent. upon the money, while upon one of a thousand dollars, it amounts to little more than one per cent. If you owe a man a thousand dollars, and he sees you have not the means to pay it, he says nothing about it; and if you can pay him fifty dollars occasionally from the proceeds of your la-

bor, he is content, but if you owe twenty men fifty dollars apiece, each one thinks you ought to pay him, and if you do divide out fifty dollars among them, they would think it worse than nothing.

But it is important on the score of economy; many a man is ruined by a want of attention to his small debts; he contracts a little debt here, and another there, and pays no attention to them until they amount up beyond his expectation; whereas, if he had settled them up regularly, he would have felt their importance, and would in all probability have curtailed many useless expenditures.

It is of great importance to the community. A much larger portion of the business of the world depends upon the payment of small debts, than one would at first thought, suppose. The country merchant, who pays twenty thousand dollars a year for his goods, sells most of them in small quantities. You may purchase of him the value of three or four hundred dollars, but you owe the Blacksmith, the Shoemaker and others, whose bills are small. If you pay them, they pay the merchant, and he is better enabled to wait with you, if you should not be able to pay him; and besides you enable them to keep up their business. Those who have a great many small debts due them, generally owe somebody a larger one, by paying small debts due them, you enable them also to pay, and thus you give money the most active and extensive circulation, and consequently do most good with it.

It is important in a moral point of view. If a man is particular about paying up his small debts, it begets in him a spirit of punctuality, and a regard for his promises, which extends to other things; it enables him more easily to know the amount of his indebtedness, (for he will not be likely to forget his large debts) and prompts him to make provision for their payment, and therefore he looks more carefully to his resources, and is more careful of making promises.

Then as a matter of policy—as matter of convenience on the score of interest—on the score of morality, and as having regard for public good, every man ought to begin with his smallest debts, and pay up.

We have not written this article because we have a great many small debts due us, for we don't like this way some editors have of making out that their subscribers never pay; nevertheless, if our readers will act upon it, we shall be enabled to pay some large debts that we owe.—We appeal to our readers to say, if this article itself, is not worth one year's subscription, and whoever thinks it is, let him send it to us; and if he will practice upon our suggestions for one year, and does not find that he has profited that much by it, he shall have our paper the next year without charge.—*Georgia Argus.*

### Webster and Brougham—A Contrast.

Mr. Grant; the author of "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," has recently published a new work of a character somewhat similar to that. It contains a long and elaborate description of Mr. Webster's personal appearance, as the author beheld him during his late visit to England. At the close of this, is a physical contrast of the American Statesman with Lord Brougham, which is worth quoting. Before giving the passage, we ought to say, that Mr. Grant has previously described Mr. Webster as dressed in a brown coat with velvet collar, a buff waistcoat, dark small clothes, and Wellington boots—the first-motivated article of which the author hopes, for the credit of English tailors, was made by some Yankee, "for a more clumsily executed production than it was, especially at the back, he had seldom seen."

"The first occasion on which I saw Mr. Webster was in the Court of Exchequer, three or four days after his arrival in town. He sat on the right hand of Mr. Baron Gurney, with Lord Brougham and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar—the latter a young man, not seeming to be of his years. To see the two greatest men of their day, the one the master spirit of the Old, the other the master spirit of the New World, thus sitting so near to each other, it was a sight of no ordinary interest. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast which the personal appearance of the two individuals presented. The large broad countenance of the American citizen seemed more ample, when the eye took in at the same glance the narrow contracted face of the English peer. Lord Brougham's hair looked more grey when seen in a juxtaposition with the almost jet-black hair of Daniel Webster. While there was no hair on the forehead of the latter, the small forehead of the former was so overlapped with it, as almost to render it doubtful to those who knew no better, whether he had any forehead at all. The English ex-Lord Chancellor's small grey eyes appeared to dwindle into yet more diminished proportions, when placed side by side with the large dark eyes of the leader of the American bar. The tall, slender, bony frame of the Englishman arrested the eye more readily when witnessed at the same time with the full, middle-sized, broad built figure of the American. While the dress of Mr. Webster was plainness itself, that of Brougham had no much of positive dandyism about it, that a Parisian swell would have been proud to put his person into it. I have already described the apparel that the former wore on the occasion.—The noble and learned lord patronized a blue, tastefully made surcoat, a white waistcoat, white trousers, white stockings, and thin shoes; and on his breast was a handsome gold chain, while from his small-clothes, watch pocket there was suspended, by a small looking ribbon, a cluster of massive gold seals. His appearance altogether with the exception of his grey hair, his complexionless face, and large features, was remarkably boyish-like. He reminded me of a youthful student at some country academy, "trimmed up" for the annual ball. The severity of Mr. Webster's countenance, the repose of his features, and the motionless position in which he sat, must have struck every one forcibly from the perpetual smile which played on the face of his lordship, the increased and rapid movement of his muscles, and the infinitely diversified attitudes into which he put his body.—He laughed, spoke and acted, with hands, feet, and face, during the whole of the time he sat on the bench—his body thus exhibiting a singular sympathy with the well known restlessness of his mind.

\* Very far from it. A great mind, but not enough of high moral principle, to make him a master spirit.—*En. Paris.*

### INCAUTIOUS USE OF FIRE ARMS.

The following melancholy accident of a brother shooting his sister, is from the *Catawaga Whig*. We would not publish such facts unnecessarily to torture the feelings of our readers; but we do it with the hope of impressing the importance of a rule that no child should ever touch a gun. In this we would wish to see that part of the *Entire Abstinence* principle strictly applied to: *Touch not.*—*Handle not.*

Never, says the paper referred to, was this vicinity the theatre of a more melancholy accident or more

heart rending scene, than the one which it is now our painful duty to record. Mrs. Hannah Coit, a widow woman, who resided about a mile North of this village, was on Saturday last, about night-fall, startled by the sudden report of a gun, apparently at her door. On opening the door, she discovered Gordon, her son, a lad some 12 or 13 years old, running, a few rods distant from the house. Supposing that he had shot at some game, she gave herself no uneasiness, and was about closing the door, when she saw the gun lying in the mud, and casting her eyes towards the corner of the house, she saw Betsy, her daughter, some three years younger than her son, literally weltering in her gore. On taking her up, the vital spark had fled. The whole charge of shot with which the gun was loaded, had entered her neck, and severed most of the large blood vessels, which caused her instant death.

The circumstance attending this distressing occurrence was as follows:—the lad had got the gun from his brother's house, just across the road, and supposing it not to be loaded, (he having shot it in the forenoon,) thought he would scare his mother, by snapping the gun close to her door, (not seeing his sister when he snapped it.) But on the report of the gun he saw her fall. The boy says she said as she fell, "Oh mother, come here."

### MISERIES OF THE "SANS POTATOE" IRISH.

No living writer is capable of saying his things in a more idiomatic, pointed and effective way, than Thomas Carlyle. He is, to use a phrase of his own, a "seeing man"—has notions of distance, and rarely fails to give others who have eyes to see right notions of distance. We have read and fancied a great deal of the "fever-bed of misery" on which the Irish peasantry lie groaning more than half the year, but we do not remember any where to have seen a page like the following from Carlyle's *Chartism*.

Ireland, says he, has nearly seven millions of working people, the third unit of whom, it appears by statistic science, has not, for thirty weeks each year, as many third rate potatoes as will suffice him. It is a fact perhaps the most eloquent that was ever written down in any language, at any date of the world's history. Was change and reformation needed in Ireland? Has Ireland been guided and governed in a wise and loving manner? A government and guidance of white European men which has issued in perennial scarcity of potatoes to the third man extant—ought to draw a veil over its face and walk out of court under conduct of proper officers; saying no word: excepting now of a surety, sentence either to change or to die. All men, we must repeat, were made by God, and have immortal souls in them. The *Sanspotatoe* is of the self-same stuff as the superfluous Lord Lieutenant. Not an individual *Sanspotatoe* human scarecrow but had a life given him out of Heaven, with eternities depending on it; for once and no second time, with immensities in him, over him and round him; with feelings which Shakespeare's speech would not altar; with desires illimitable as the Autocrats of all the Russias! Him, various thrice honored persons, things, and institutions have long been teaching, long been guiding, governing; and it is a perpetual scarcity of third rate potatoes, and to what depends thereon that he has been taught and guided! Figure thyself, O high minded, clear headed, clear minded reader, clapt by enchantment into the torn coat and waste hunger lair of that same root-devouring brother man.

Counting-house Almanac, for the Year of our Lord, 1841.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31		
February	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28			
March	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30 31			
April	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30			
May	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30 31		
June	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30			
July	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31			
August	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31		
September	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30			
October	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31			
November	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30			
December	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31			

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April 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

May 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

June 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

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When there has been no particular storm about the time of the spring equinox, (March 21,) if a storm arise from the east, on or before that day, or if a storm from any point of the compass arise near a week after the equinox, then, in either of these cases, the succeeding summer is generally dry, four times in five. But if a storm arise from the S.W. or W.S.W. on or just before the equinox, then the summer following is generally wet, five times in six.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

As there were no papers published in the time of the prophets and Apostles, unfaithful editors have escaped, (rather the office has) those stern and awful denunciations which fell, like Apostolic hail, on the heads of the sin-loving layman, and the self-seeking priest. A religious editor is a sort of oath-bound, universal witness, placed on the stand by the providence of God; and sworn by the hope of his mercy, to tell the people "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;" according to his best knowledge and ability, about all matters which agi-

the-third day, that the Irish Temperance Society then consisted of over three millions of members!

All classes of society, from the highest to the lowest, seem to vie with each other in doing homage to the virtues and labors of this truly great and extraordinary man. The Earl of Gillingall and his Countess lately complimented him by a magnificent entertainment. But his greatest triumph is in the hearts, and his surest reward in the prayers of the converts. How many desolate hearts has this single individual brightened! How many families has he raised up from the dark depths of degradation and crime!

Many of the neighboring nobility and gentry attended the entertainment above alluded to, as well as hundreds of the Earl's tenants. The Rev. gentleman made a speech of the most eloquent and impressive character. In proof of the effects of this mighty moral revolution, we may state that it has been officially ascertained that the manufacture of spirits was less by three millions five hundred thousand gallons, in the year ending October 10, 1840, than in the preceding year. The consequent loss in revenue is close upon five hundred thousand pounds sterling. A man, who by his individual and indefatigable efforts, has effected such an amount of good among his countrymen, deserves to be remembered with gratitude and affection by every Christian and philanthropist in the world. His example will be pointed to with eulogy and with the object of prompting others on in the righteous and sun-lit path of civilization and Christianity for ages to come. Time will only impart additional brightness to his efforts, while the moralist and historian will refer to him as one of the shining lights of the age in which he lived.

As a farther illustration of the effects of this delightful reform, we give the following sketch from Mrs. Hall's Ireland:—  
"We entered one day a cottage in a suburb of Cork: a woman was knitting stockings at the door; it was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words as nearly as we can recall them. 'My husband is a wheelwright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was a good workman, and neither a bad man nor a bad husband, but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it wasn't often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his one pound on a Saturday night; and it broke my heart to see the poor children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge; and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. Oh! didn't I give thanks on my bended knees that night? Still, I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself, 'it is now. Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks passed; and glory be to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his hard earnings; so I felt there was no fear for him; and the ninth week when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself. And I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and shoes and stockings and upon his own chair I put a bran new suit; and upon his plate I put the bill and resate for them all—just the eight sixteen shillings they cost that I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink. And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby—but 'twas with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the county of Cork, or a happier wife than myself, or deaneater or better fed children than our own four?'—*Phil. Inquirer.*

His fourth-rate selections are miscellaneous. Eloquent extracts—Discoveries in Science and the arts—Witty sayings of good men—shocking murders—Historical and Biographical extracts, especially of the fathers of the sect—Improper marriages and monstrous births; while advertisements of religious book-stores, with laudable commendations of the "living great," whom to-day's breeze makes popular, fill out his sheet.

The object of this editor is exactly this: to gain attention, and avoid giving offence. He converts all religious duties into prudential maxims; and by always holding up religion so as to make it acceptable to selfishness, he moves no man's conscience, improves no man's heart! He is Judas and has the bag and takes whatever of money or reputation is put therein. And as to Christ, and his bleeding cause; he has too good an opinion of the Saviour, not to believe him able to take care of his own interests. This editor dies, and if God has given us, in this world, any correct intimation of the next; he finds his lot cast among those female prophets of Ezekiel's time, who spent their lives in "sweeping pillows to all, am holes." And his remembered sheets, which operated on men's souls, like laudanum given to the incurably sick to make them die easy! fix and fasten on his recollection like flakes of avenging fire forever.—*Chm. Obs.*

LADIES THINK OF THIS.  
"Vile men owe much of their villainy to women of character, who hardly ever scruple to receive them into their society, if the men are rich, talented and fashionable, even though they have been guilty of ever so much baseness to other women."  
Who said that? It is "true as a book"—and truer than a great many books which are written in these days, and that do not contain half so much value as is embraced in the foregoing paragraph. It is astonishing to us that ladies, both married and unmarried, who appear to value their characters and who certainly move with much *ton* in society, will receive into their parties and caress—may, will not hesitate to be seen in public places, arm in arm with men whose characters are pretty well understood to be bad in the worst sense that should be odious and abominable to a pure female mind. We have even seen the society of such people honored and preferred over men of exemplary characters, merely because the latter could not be called rich or fashionable. Such an error as this is in the female sex is a positive injury to the cause of sound morals. Ladies need not wonder at the iniquity there is in the other sex, as long as they do not make guilt a qualifying circumstance against them. They should scorn even the approach of such wretches—for wretches they are, though high in office and as rich as Croesus—and repel their presence as an affront and insult to their sex. Let them do this, and the guilty would soon fall to the ignominious level to which their infamous conduct should reduce them. We would not be unjust in this matter, but really we can not see ladies of quality allowing themselves under any circumstances, in the company of men whose chastity is suspected, without having our own fears that all is not innocent on their own side. A woman, as well as a man should be known by the company she keeps.

HEAVENLY BODIES.—A haziness in the air which shades the sun's light, & makes the orb appear whitish, or ill-defined; or at night, if the moon and stars grow dim, and a ring encircles the former, rain will follow. If the sun's rays appear like Moses' horn, if white at setting, or shorn of his rays, or goes down into a bank of clouds in the horizon, bad weather is expected. If the moon looks pale and dim, we expect rain; if red, wind; and if of her natural color, with a clear sky, fair weather. If the moon is rainy throughout, it will clear at the change, and perhaps the rain return a few days after. If fair throughout, and rain at the change, the fair weather will probably return on the fourth or fifth day. If the setting sun appears yellow or gold color, and particularly if accompanied with purple streaks, the following day will be fine.

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the public mind, connected with their religious faith and practice.

If he honestly and prayerfully aims to do this, for the sole controlling purpose of pleasing Christ; God will forgive him; if he errs, and he shall be saved "in the day of the Lord Jesus." Yes, even in this world he shall prove the truth of the words of the Saviour; *If any man serve me, him will my Father honor.*  
But there is, alas! an easy and common way to escape the service and so lose the honor. And the rule is simple. It is; just to take it for granted that the church is as pious (in practice) as it should be, and make it your leading, all engrossing ever-pleading object to avoid giving offence.

The editor who is resolved on taking this smooth way to perfection, makes up his paper by the following rules, *First*, in all selections. His first preference is given to all articles which favor his particular denomination, without being too gross for an anti-sectarian public taste.

Next, he seizes with avidity all very pious and devout articles which have for their sole object the regulation of the heart toward God, but contain no squinting towards popular and prevailing sins.

His third-rate selections are those which gently mumber of the evils of certain sins which the body of his sect condemns, though many, perhaps, practice; as Sabbath-travelling etc. etc. In touching these practices he follows the course of Addison, who declared that it was the *vile practice* which he rebuked; but disclaimed all ungentlemanly allusion to the sinner who followed it. Generalization is the most useful faculty to such an Editor. He can never get a word which will comprehend less than the whole system of wrong doing; so that his sinning readers feel as safe, amidst his volleys, as a horse on parade ground; which will not vince at the voice of the cannon; though the crack of a pistol near him, when alone, would have sent his rider headlong. The art is simply this; "Never speak against a less number of sinners than can stand on an acre of ground. For as men never repent by the acre, but always as individuals; no conscience will feel itself disturbed, till you are in danger of declaring that such and such particular acts, are sins against God, and ought so to be treated by the church.

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